



GENERAL WEAVER

Will Lead the So-Called People's Party to Defeat.

THE REMARKABLE CONVENTION

At Omaha Nominates the Veteran Greenbacker for President

ON A RANK CALAMITY PLATFORM,

The Preamble of Which is a Typical Calamity Stamp Speech.

A REGULAR WILD WESTERN TIME

Over Its Adoption--A Scene of Enthusiasm, Which Lasted Twenty-five Minutes, and Then Came to a Climax That Was Without Doubt One of the Most Remarkable in the History of Political Conventions--Chairman Louck Expressed It When He Remarked That Everybody Was at Sea--Fourth of July Oratory, Enthusiasm and Hot-Headedness the Features of the Day--Attempt to Stampede the Convention for Gresham a Failure--Second Time Weaver Has Been Selected to Lead a Forlorn Hope.

CONVENTION HALL, OMAHA, NEB., July 4.--"Your success seems assured." That was the inspiring message sent to each of the three leading candidates by their supporters in the People's party national convention just before the hour set for the battle to begin in earnest. Gresham's friends seemed increasingly tonic and enthusiastic. General Secretary John W. Hays, of the Knights of Labor, said the knights were determined to stand by Gresham, and that the latter's friends believed him to be the nominee. George Washburn, of Massachusetts, the manager of Senator Kyle's forces, was unqualifiedly claiming a nomination for the South Dakota man on the first ballot. To make the situation still more interesting, General Weaver's disciplined corps were quietly undismayed and his brainy lieutenant, Terrell, of Texas, answered all inquiries, "Weaver is as solid as a rock."

At 8 o'clock, the early hour set for opening, only a score of delegates were scattered around among the seats within the rail enclosure, and as many spectators were in the audience seats. Temporary Chairman Ellington, however, sharply on the minute called the convention to order and introduced the Rev. Wm. McCready, of Buffalo Gap, in the Black Hills, who offered prayer. A gleeful music rendered and the delegates began to arrive and the gleeful music meanwhile sang more selections, while the booming of cannon outside the big coliseum told the delegates every few minutes that it was the national holiday. At 8:40 enough delegates had arrived to warrant a call of the roll to ascertain whether or not a quorum was present. There was found to be a majority of the states present, but there was too much confusion to transact business and amid a storm of ayes a motion was carried at 9 o'clock that each state appoint a sergeant-at-arms to keep quiet in its own state. There were calls for the chairman of the credentials committee, but he was not present, and it was some time before he could be found, the newly appointed sergeants-at-arms meanwhile succeeding in preserving order by clearing the aisles and pulling down over-enthusiastic delegates into their seats.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

When the chairman of the credentials committee finally arrived he reported that the committee had found no contests. The report was received and it was decided that the persons whose names were on the rolls should be declared entitled to their seats.

Post of Georgia, announced the arrival this morning of two side-tracked delegates from his state, making the delegation complete. The committee on permanent organization now announced its readiness to report, and after a new hubbub had been silenced submitted the following:

"Your committee on permanent organization beg leave to submit the following report:

"For permanent chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota. [Prolonged applause.]

"For permanent secretary, J. W. Hays, New Jersey. [Applause.]

"For assistant secretaries, S. S. King, of Kansas; George Wilson, of Michigan; C. W. Denmark, of South Carolina; D. W. Monroe.

Following this was also a long list of vice presidents, each state being represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was unanimously adopted amid applause, and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor.

It was a picturesque spectacle when Permanent Chairman Loucks, standing firmly on his one leg, and swinging a crutch at arm's length, waved the great assemblage to order. His speech as it progressed was a surprise, and a disagreeable one, to perhaps a majority of the convention, but its impetuosity and fire, if not its hits for and against candidates, elicited cheers at every few words.

MR. LOUCKS' SPEECH.

Mr. Loucks said: "Gentlemen of the convention: The time has arrived when we must begin the serious business of this convention. I believe that we have had a sufficient amount of oratory as a preliminary to our work, and we can dispense with it until we finish our business. Therefore, I have no speech to make to you this morning, but I would be less than human if I did not extend to you my thanks for the honor conferred on me of providing over this, the grandest and largest convention that has ever been held in the United States of America, or, I believe, anywhere in the world. [Applause.] I can't resist the temptation of saying a

very few words to congratulate you on the success of this magnificent convention. It is a great tribute to the civilization of this present century. In the past ages, when great revolutions were in progress they have been brought about, as a rule, by the sword or by the bullet. This is the greatest of all revolutions as being propelled by that silent power of education, the ballot. [Applause.] It is a grand tribute to the present civilization; and though many of our friends think the republic is in danger, I am one of those people in this country who believe in changing present conditions by the ballot. The nation is saved, or will be saved by this means, and we can congratulate ourselves on that. [Applause.] We can congratulate ourselves that we are progressing all along the line. Why, I haven't heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double its capacity to accommodate the vast crowd. [Loud applause.] That I think was not true of some other convention cities or some other conventions in the past. We can congratulate ourselves on that.

"I want to congratulate you on the harmony that has prevailed all through. There are a great many delegates here from all parts of the country, and they didn't know who their candidate was to be. States have not been fixed up by this convention and we are all at sea, but the result will be that the choice of the people will be nominated by this convention [applause], and not the choice of machine elements of the nation.

MUST BE TRUE BLUE.

"You talk in the other conventions about nominating certain men because they can carry certain states. We don't hear that in this convention, by the delegates at least. The question is who represents our principles.

"More than that there is a spirit abroad here that the man who is nominated by this convention must not only stand firmly and squarely upon our platform of principles but he must have burned the bridge behind him [applause]. We are at a critical period and we can't afford to take any chances. We want no doubtful man to lead this movement. We don't want to have to inquire how any man stands on our platform. We must know that he has been with us long enough to have been found true, or he will find no place here.

"I have heard one thing that has discouraged me a little--that we must not nominate one of the old guard, who have been in the front of this movement all the time. Did you ever hear in a Democratic convention or in a Republican convention the statement made that because a man was active in propagating Republican or Democratic doctrine that he must be knocked in the head and sent to the rear? (Cries of "never, never.")

"Why I have been told here that it will not be safe to nominate a man who has been a greenbacker. You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug and take your chance. A greenbacker? Why bless your soul this movement was begun by greenbackers. Although I take credit for being the father of this movement in its present form, the seed sown by the old greenbacker is what has brought forth this movement.

"Ah, but somebody says take up a new man, who, though he may agree with this greenback movement, has not been identified with it in the past. The first issue of greenbacks was the greenbacks that remained at par all during the war. But there was a new issue of greenbacks that had that exception clause in it. It is on the principle of the original greenbackers that this movement is founded. I believe in your selecting a man for the hour, a man who will meet the approval of those inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. Bring up a man and say he has not made enemies in this movement and I say he isn't worth that (with a snap of his fingers) in this movement. All over this United States are friends who are waiting. They are waiting until the telegraph ticks the news of the nomination. I don't want to disappoint our friends all over this nation. I know you don't want to, so let us proceed to business as soon as possible and send over the wires the name of the man who we hope will occupy the white house for the next four years." [Cheers.]

A new gavel, announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States, was at this moment presented to the chairman. He tapped it vigorously on the desk amid laughter, caused by the declaration that this gavel, unlike the one used at a recent national convention, had not been stolen and that the independent party didn't require to steal either its thunder or its noise.

AN ORATION.

Gen. William Jackson Armstrong, who was inspector general of consuls under Grant's administration, was given the floor at the request of Mr. Taubeneck, pending reports from committees. There was considerable dissent to anything but strict business, but General Armstrong was finally allowed to proceed with an oration.

General Armstrong said: "On this sacred day we are met here at the core of the nation to organize civilization for the last fight for justice. There is not a soul here so servile that does not revolt at injustice. Amid the palaces of the rich are heard the groans of the starving poor. Dives, like Cain of old says: I am not my brother's keeper. One million five hundred thousand men tramp the streets of the country begging for the privilege of earning their board and ten thousand millionaires are eating the bread they don't earn. No dead American had the right to lie under a gravestone costing \$100,000 while a live American woman is starving in a garret.

"The American farmer becomes a serf and a tenant on the soil where once he was lord. We pay to the best talent of this country for supreme manipulation \$1,000,000 a year for systematically swindling and robbing people. It has come to such a pass that it can be said that the price of a cabinet portfolio under a Republican administration is \$150,000. We have met to protest against special privileges to any class of citizens on the platform of equal rights. We have met to affirm that the only sacred thing in this world is humanity; that the only thing having a right in this world is man."

QUEER RULES.

Mr. Dean, of New York, called the speaker to time, stating that the limit had expired. Mr. Dean's remarks were



Rock-a-bye, baby, In the tree top, In next November Something will drop.

loudly applauded, and in deference to the wish of the convention Mr. Armstrong made his little bow and retired.

Mr. Emory, of Michigan, was introduced for a speech and fared better than General Armstrong, but the convention was visibly impatient to get to business. An Oregon delegate claimed attention for a moment to present an oration in honor of the People's party achievements in the Oregon state election. The chairman returned brief thanks and amid cheering from all sides the committee reports were announced as ready.

The committee on rules submitted the following report: Cushing manual shall be chosen to regulate the proceedings of this convention. For the presentation of candidates for President and vice president the roll of the states shall be called alphabetically. Nominating speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes and remarks on all questions in debate shall be limited to five minutes.

In balloting the secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state as called. Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers, collectors and count its own ballots, and the chairman shall announce the result to the convention. In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot, a second shall at once be taken, therein each delegate must write on his ballot his first choice and second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice, first choice first, second choice second, a first choice being counted as one vote and a second choice as half a vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted on the third ballot, votes for the other persons not being counted.

All resolutions offered before this convention shall be read and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. Each state and territory shall be allowed a number of votes equal to the number of delegates reported by the committee on credentials.

A KICK.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting. It was moved that the report of the committee be received and that its recommendations be adopted.

"I object to that," said Mr. Samuel Williams, of Indiana, "and move to strike out of the report that part which relates to the second choice for president."

"As I understand that recommendation," said Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, "you will limit this nomination to two candidates and put yourself in a position where no subsequent time are you at liberty to retire both of them in favor of a new candidate."

"We understand that," shouted several delegates. "Very well" said Mr. Brown.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of this recommendation and it was declared carried by acclamation.

At this juncture, the question of amending the rules committees report so as to strike out the provision regarding second choice was sprung in another form.

Mr. Vandervoort, of Nebraska, opposed the provision for the retirement of candidates with only a small following.

"We believe," said he, "that any man that has a choice should be permitted to exercise that choice without being muzzled and that a man can stay in and be voted for even if he has only one vote, until the crack of doom."

He proposed an amendment striking out the clause of the rules providing that after the second ballot all candidates except the two leaders shall be retired, and inserting a provision that when balloting begins candidates shall be voted for until there is a choice. This amendment prevailed by a large majority, so the rules as to balloting are in accordance with the customary rules in national conventions on this matter.

Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois, was recognized and said that at 10:30 the Omaha Fourth of July parade would be passing the convention hall and he was about to propose a recess when a delegate interrupted with the statement that they should keep on with their business. Taubeneck nevertheless moved a recess of twenty minutes for the parade and Colonel Norton making a speech that it was a courtesy due the citizens of Omaha, it was carried by a decided majority.

There was a good deal of disorder in the reassembling of the convention after the Fourth of July parade recess. The twenty minutes recess proved nearly an hour long, a part of the time being taken up with one of the numerous songs born of the growth of the new party. The convention finally got to work and the roll of states was called for.

A storm was precipitated in Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that probably through some oversight, the ticket agents on the line of the Union Pacific railway did not receive instructions to allow the

delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares, and appointing the committee of three to communicate with the railroad officials to have the mistake rectified. A delegate moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution.

A STORMY SEASON.

Instantly Marion Cannon, of Missouri, rose to protest. His vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times and led to the liveliest scene of the day. "I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident or oversight the Pacific Coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, so far as California is concerned, and so far as I am concerned, to go back to that railroad company, cap in hand and ask for any privileges whatever (tumultuous applause). The Democrats and Republicans secured half fare but we, not connected with railroads, but producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal." (Cheers.)

Up to this time Mr. Cannon showed evidence of his feeling by the increasing tremulousness of his tones. Now he grew livid with passion as he swung his hat in the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall, that we can "tell those railway companies that the people will operate and own those roads yet." Here the enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose, and cheers rang the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and it was several moments before the speaker could conclude.

Mr. Dean, of New York, grasped the matter to make politics out of it. There was an interstate commission, and he moved that the resolution be brought before that organization to see whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another. "Let's vote for the purpose of a political campaign," he said. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried. The committee on resolutions was still wrestling with the platform, and on a statement that it would be two hours before it could report a recess until 2 p. m. was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was 2:07 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in even a beginning of business.

A motion was carried that the resolutions committee report such parts of the platform as were ready and that those be considered when the other parts of the platform were being considered. The motion was carried but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make a partial report.

George O. Ward, of Missouri, got recognition at once on this announcement and moved to suspend the rules and proceed to ballot for nomination of candidates.

Lamb, of Texas, a Weaver man, and also working for Terrell for Vice President, moved to adopt the entire St. Louis platform as a party platform. This motion was greeted with mingled approval and disapproval.

Brown, of Maine, made a speech on the subject, declaring amid applause that the St. Louis platform was the one upon which the organizations of united labor stood.

Therefore let us adopt the St. Louis platform, and proceed with the nomination of people's leader upon the principles which are to small plutocracy. Let the nominating speeches be made on the Fourth of July, the natal day of the country's independence."

The effect of these proceedings in the convention were to alarm the resolutions committee. They became stampeded and soon fled on the stage with a platform hastily brought to a completion. Their appearance removed the cause of the fight on the floor, and it was permitted to go by the board and the convention became silent while Thomas V. Cater, of California, read the preamble of the unanimous report of the resolutions committee on the platform adopted. Cater moved the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by an unanimous uprising of delegates and tumultuous applause.

THE PLATFORM.

"Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

"The conditions which surround us beset justly your co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the crime of the bench. The people are demoralized. Most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation and bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized

or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; importunate labor beats down their wages; a brooding standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, ungoverned in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes--tramps and millionaires.

"The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

"Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against the people, in the name of the government, has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overturned at once it forbids a terrible social convulsion, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for the control of the government. The result has been a series of plunder and pillage, while the people have been afflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to secure in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demoralization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice the one honest issue of the people's right to control their own money, and to the rule of mammon, to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

"We declare:

"First--That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind.

"Second--Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without the consent of the producer is robbery. If any will not work, neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

"Third--We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing all railroads, we should favor the amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additions to government employees.

"We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, and that the government shall not be allowed to pay by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

"We demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"We demand that the amount of circulation of money be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

"We demand a graduated income tax.

"We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, and that the government shall not be allowed to pay by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate savings.

"Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

"The telegraph and the telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

"The land including all the natural sources of wealth is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands not owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted. Its adoption was instantly moved and it was put through by unanimous consent.

At once, on the adoption of the platform, the convention broke over all restraint and went wild in a demonstration of enthusiastic battle demonstrations in rance. The whole convulsion of the audience and delegates rose to their feet and the first platform of the People's party was ushered into the world with a scene of enthusiasm that in intensity and earnestness, though not in absolute length, almost equalled the mention of the name of James G. Blaine at Minneapolis.

That scene lasted 31 minutes and this scene between 20 and 25 minutes.

The enthusiasm showed itself in countless eccentricities. Texas had a coffee can supposed to represent a tin pail on the end of its pole, and women's hats, a silk tile and other head gear adorned others. The leaders finally concluded to stem the tide, and with vigorous efforts endeavored for a long time by pushing and hectoring their delegates to secure order, but it took some minutes to accomplish this.

S. M. Scott, state lecturer of the Kansas Alliance, when he got an opportunity, aided by other singers on the stage, started up "Good bye, Old Party,

Good bye," the delegates joining in the chorus. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," played by a second band, closed the extraordinary Fourth of July celebration of the new party.

THE CLIMAX.

Now came a marvelous climax. Taubeneck, of Illinois, the chairman of the national committee, had during the latter part of the scene, following the adoption of the platform been in despair, seeking to get an opportunity to make himself heard. He was on his chair wildly waving a telegram just received. The surmise that the dispatch was from Gresham spread like wildfire and from all over the hall people ran to get information from Taubeneck, while others became excited and added to the confusion by howling down their neighbors.

Chairman Loucks, whose speech on first taking the gavel in the morning had stamped him an anti-Gresham man, sought now to create a diversion against the imminent stampede of the convention to Gresham. The chairman began his maneuver by starting out with a denunciation of the alleged action of the postmaster general in excluding from the mails an anarchist certain of the people's party literature. Continuing, he said: "There is only one question before old politicians of to-day. That is the presidency; the platform is never discussed. At Minneapolis the enthusiasm was after the man who had the patronage to dispose of had been named. Here we have our enthusiasm on the platform on which this party is going before the public."

A SENSATION.

Mr. Taubeneck, telegram in hand, was at last, amid cheers and confusion, accorded a hearing by the chair.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Chairman Taubeneck, when silence was restored, "I have just received a telegram from Dr. Hauser, of Indiana. In order that you may know what credit to place on it, I will tell you who he is. He is the present candidate for the People's party ticket and the author of the celebrated work, 'Is Marriage a Failure.' [Laughter.] This is the telegram: 'I have seen Gresham. If unanimous he will not decline.' Immediately after the reading of this dispatch, and amid the deafening cheers for Gresham, Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, took the stage, and, in a few words, placed the name of Mr. Mann Page before the convention for the presidential nomination and that he is prepared to abide by the result.

"That is just a little better than Gresham, who wants it unanimous." Here the audience arose en-masse. "Gresham, Gresham, three cheers for Gresham." "Hurrah for Gresham."

Brown said: "I do not propose to attempt to stampede the convention with the aid of the gallery. That is an old party trick."

A volley of hisses, loud and long-continued, greeted this statement. Instantly Robert Shilling, of Wisconsin, sprang to his feet.

No gentleman has a right to insult the chairman of our national convention and our committee," he said; "no one has a right to so insult us by making charges and fraudulent insinuations against the party's chairman."

Indescribable confusion followed and insinuations were hurled back and forth by the two factions. When silence was restored A. R. Brown, of Massachusetts, at once demanded attention. "If anything I have said or done in the heat of the moment," said he, "has insulted our national committee chairman, for whom I entertain a profound respect, I humbly apologize." (Applause.)

Mr. S. F. Norton, of Illinois, finally gained the floor and asked permission to make a statement in the interest of harmony. "I want to know," said he, "if it is in order to move to suspend the roll call and make a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock." The motion prevailed and adjournment was taken till 8.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The delegates were prompt in arriving at the night session, and they were all nervous and expectant, owing to the lack of positive and final information as to the possibility of an acceptable nomination by Judge Gresham.

The first actual business was the reading by Chairman Branch, of the resolutions committee, of a supplement to the platform as follows:

"Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all cases and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system."

"Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country."

"Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors."

"Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration."

"Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing six hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law."

"Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy assisted by federal officers."

"Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum."

"Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice President to one term and providing for the election senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people."

Mr. Branch introduced Hugh Cavanaugh, of Ohio, secretary of resolutions committee, who read the following resolution adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor with their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods."

Then came the important speech of the night, one by Ignatius Donnelly, who supported the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

WEAVER NOMINATED.

During the Knights of Labor discussion the Gresham movement received its coup d'grace by a dispatch from Judge Gresham saying that he could not accept a nomination.

Then the roll call of states for the presentation of candidates for the presidency. The first state, Alabama, was scarcely shouted by the secretary, when

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